I will proceed to state the nature of the modificariff, which it appears expedient to make in the existing and, if required, will hereafter present a plan in despecial. I. The raise of duty are, in my opinion, too low faceive that ly operateles similar to our own staples. Incrementance, the sweete has suffered materially from the words has suffered materially from the words has suffered materially from the famine in Englished but for the extraory arry demand for our greety diminished but for the extraory of the famine in Eupheadstuffs and provisions produce continued by the short ope in 1947, and to a great extended and the record of the famine in Eupheadstuffs and provisions produce continued by the short of 1947, and to a great extended the internal content of the favorable chromatances, the nexed. Even under the favorable chromatances, the nexed. Even under the favorable chromatances, the average revenue from sollens, cottons, hempen goods, and it is a sufficient of 1945, 60m 314,152,607 to \$13,392,624 50, taking the average from the receipts of 1945, and those of 1848-1949; being an average diminution of \$769,982 50, as will be seen by table marked (N_s) hereto annexed; the loss of annual revenue being as follows:

On hempen goods

On hempen goods

On hempen goods On sugar On salt On coal

The gain as follows : On reollens On fron On hemp unmanufactured The very small increase on the staples of woollens, iron,

and unmanufactured hemp, compared with the vast injury occasioned to our production, and the dimunition thereby of our power of consumption cannot fail to attract attention—while on the other articles named, the revenue and production have both suffered materially. It is believed that the revenue could be greatly increased by increasing the duties on these and other articles. 2. I propose a return to the system of specific duties on arz. I propose a return to the system of specific duties on articles on which they can be conveniently laid. The effects of the present ad valorem system are two-fold, viz: on the revenue, and on our own productions. Experience has I think demonstrated, that looking exclusively to the revenue, a specific duty is more easily assessed more favorable to better organization of the treasury, and for the first of the statement of the treasury, and for the statement of the statement of the treasury, and for the statement of the statemen

a specific duty is more easily assessed, more favorable to commerce, more equal and less exposed to frauds, than any other system. Of course such a duty is not laid without refother system. Of course such a duty is not find winout reterence to the average cost of the commodity. This system
obviates the difficulties and controversies which attend an
appraisement of the foreign market value of each invoice,
and it imposes an equal duty on equal quantities of the same
commodity. Under the advalorem system, goods of the same
kind and quality, and between which there cannot be a difference in value in the same parket at any given time, neverference in value in the same market at any given time, never-theless may often pay different amounts of duty. Thus the hazards of trade ere unnecessarily increased. To levy an ad valorem duty on a foreign valuation equally,

at the different ports, is believed to be impossible. That the standard of value at any two ports is precisely the same at any given time, is wholly improbable. The facilities afforded to frauds upon the revenue are very great, and it is apprehended that such frauds have been and are habitually and extensively practised. The statements annexed, (marked O,) to which I invite especial attention, exhibit in a strong light the dangers to which this system is necessarily ex As the standard of value at every port must at last depend

upon the average of the involves that are passed there, every successful attempt at undervaluation renders more easy all that follow it. The consequences are, not only that the revenue suffers, that a certain sum is in effect annually given by the public among dishonest importers, as a premium for their dishonesty, but that fair American importers may be gradually driven out of the business, and their places sup-plied by unknown and unscrupulous foreign adventurers. As ong ago as 1801, Mr. Gallatin urged the extension of specific duties on the ground now repeated—of the prevention of undervaluation. In his report of that year, he used the following language: "Without any view to an increase of re-venuo, but in order to guard, as far as possible, against the goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration." At that time specific duties were already laid on sprits and wines,

sugar, molasses, ten, coffee, salt, pepper, steel, nails and spikes, hemp, coal, cordage, and several other atticles.

The 8th section of the act of 30th July, 1846, made it the duty of the collector, within whose district merchandise may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

By the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846, it is

provided, that, 'in appraising all goods at any port of the 'United States, heretofore subjected to specific duties, but 'upon which ad valorem duties are imposed by the act of the 'thirtieth July last, entitled, An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes, reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal 'year, under such general and uniform regulations for the 'prevention of frauds or undervaluations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

It will be observed that these last recited provisions do not

the goods. My predecessor issued three circulars, calling the

eign country at a past time. Every importer should declare the value of his goods, and by giving the option to the Go-vernment to take them at the value thus declared, or levy the duty on the actual value, it is probable that few cases of undervaluation would occur. In connection with this subject, and as a measure tending to the prevention of fraid, error, and a want of uniformity of valuation at the various of the law might be dispensed with, and other order of our extended country and of the law might be dispensed with, and other order of our extended country and other order or ot ports of our extended costs, I would recommend the appointment of appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to visit from time to time, the disterent custom houses, interchangeing views, superintend the mode of appraisals, and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary to a just and equal emforcement of the revenue laws. The provisions of the Constitution which require that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States, cannot, even with a home valuation, be fully and effectually

cle, too evidently tende

great embarrassment to the Departages has not made any provision for these expenses of softe ting the revenue from customs. To a large extent they are incurred without the receipt of any revenue whatever, and in order to meet the provisions of this act, and grant all its facilities to commerce in the several districts, it must continue to impose an annual charge upon the treasury. This act provides that, in all cases where the duties upon imported merchandise are not paid within the period allowed by law, or whenever the importer shall make entry for warehousing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector. housing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, in temporarily for the winter.

Or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector and the im
A custom-house building at Portland, in the State or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector and the importer. It appears also to be contemplated by the act that the storage shall be at the usual rates at the port of importation. The act of 3d March, 1941, requires "that all stores hereafter rented by the collector, and surveyor, and the storage shall be at the usual rates at the port of importation. The act of 3d March, 1941, requires "that all stores hereafter rented by the collector, and surveyor, and the stores to be agreed on by the collector and the important that the storage shall be at the usual rates at the port of importation. The act of 3d March, 1941, requires "that all stores the storage shall be at the usual rates at the port of importation act of the last session. The purchase of the buildings for a similar purpose at Erio, Pennsylvania, as contemplated by the same act, has not been made for want of any other stores. be on public account, and paid for by the collector as

ment the necessity of making ample provision for large quantities of merchandize in advance of their arrival, and of securing the attendance of competent officers, clerks, and laborers, to take charge of the same. The experience of three years fully proves that the receipts from storage at the usual rates, and no other should be charged, will not defray the

A statement is also presented, marked (Q,) showing the value of dutiable merchandize re-exported from 1821 to 1849, from which It will be seen that the total amount of such exports during that period was \$293,716,670, or an annual

average of \$10,128,161.

From the 1st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1849, the aggregate exports of dutiable merchandize from warehouse amounted to \$7,213,810, or an annual average of \$2,792,439.

In these exports from warehouse there is included the merhandize that was imported from foreign countries and transported to Canada. Also the wheat, wheat-flour, &c., that have been transported from Canada, and the salted fish, &c., from other British North American provinces intended for shipment from our ports to foreign countries.

During the three years preceding the enactment of the warehousing act, viz., in 1944, 1845, and 1846, the total exports of duttable merchandise amounted to
During the three poers preceding the enactment of the warehousing act, viz., in 1944, 1845, and 1846, the total exports of duttable merchandise amounted to
During the three following years, viz., 1847,
1848, and 1849, these exports amounted to
The increase of exports, which appears from this stateto the extent of more than two millions of dollars is the extent to which the structure would be exposed from the
MANAGE
Managed to which the structure would be exposed from the
mond, vir ment to the extent of more than two millions of dollars, is made up of the wheat, flour, fish, &c., from the British North American Provinces, and merchandize transported under the

was And the average amount at the end of each quar-\$1,800,100 52 from these several statements it appears that the practi-181,741 40 cable operation of the warehousing act is a return to the system of credit upon duties, under a new name and form.

The 5th section of the act of 3d March last provides "that the first provides "that the first

all imposts subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public ware-house, from whence they may be taken out for immediate after enter for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs." The effect of this section, if rigidly construed, would be to deprive the importer of the privilege of the transportation of merchandize under bond from one district to another, and of rewarehousing the same, under the provisions of the second section of the warehousing act, and thereby deprive a large portion of our citizens of any participation in its hencests.

thereby deprive a large portion of our citizens of any participation in its benefits.

Under the belief that this was not the intention of Congress, no such instructions have been issued.

SUB-TREASURY.

The question of the expediency of continuing the system of atablished by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the established by the act of the extensive safe, keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revessels drawing sixteen feet water, rather than the erection, of the light, measures were taken to contract for the work of the light, measures were taken to contract for the work of the light, measures were taken to contract for the work. But as the offers exceeded the appropriation by several thousand dollars, the undertaking has been postponed until advantaments of the act to be productive of great influence of strong necessity, are often violated. Disbursing influence of strong necessity, are often violated. Disbursing officers, to whom drafts for large sums are issued, are, by existing arrangements, obliged to receive the full amount of said drafts at one payment from the proper assistant-treasure rewind the wisdom of the extensive field by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 19th April, 1806, 25th and reign coins required by the acts of 1

violate the law. If they undertake themselves its custody and carriage, they incur great risk and responsibility.

The actual carriage of coin from place to place, in the same town, is butthensome; especially in those Southern ports where silver is the coin chiefly in use.

The number of clerks authorized by law to be employed is believed to be much too limited.

much risk of loss. The insecurity of the actual custody of the public money

confided, as it is, at the several points, to the vigilance and fidelity of one Assistant Treasurer, and he inadequately compensated—is a subject which should attract the serious atpensated tention of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS third

It will be observed that these last recited provisions do not authorize the levying of duties on the value of similar merchandise in any preceding year, but merely a reference to such a value and the invoices, for the purpose of aiding in the ascertainment of the value at the time fixed by existing laws.—
That time was, by circular issued by my predecessor, dated for the value at the time of the shipment of the value at the time of the shipment of the value at the time of the shipment of the value at the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, are referred to the decision of the Sectorary of the Treasury. I respectfully spbmit, that, as these dates and penalties were collected and imposed by officers the goods. My predecessor issued three circulars, calling the retary of the Treasury. I respectfully submit, that, as those daties and penalties were collected and imposed by officers of the Army and Navy, the right to determine the propriety of their collection or imposition would be better vested in the Departments of War and Navy. In some, probably many the 2d section of the act of 10th of August, 1846; one dated the 11th and one the 25th November, 1846, and the last the 25th December, 1846, and there can be no doubt, exhausted all practicable means for preventing undervaluations and frauds, so far as they could be checked by Treasury instructions and regulations. These efforts have been continued by the appeals in some way formally or informally disposed of. It is en.b. trassing for the Secretary of the Treasury to do no motion of Geo. Darsie of Allegany to put under continued reaction of their collection or imposition would be better vested in the Departments of War and Navy. In some, probably many of the Cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Departments of the taken by the parties in the Departments of the cares appeals were originally taken by the parties in the Department of the Cares appeals in the Dep

blooms and regulations. These efforts have been continued by the Denvirance but the repide of guiland, the system are such that 92 vighting the specific of the purpose.

In England it is believed to have long been a settled point in that spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or atted duties, (which are ad valorem on an untat spealide or a line of the speaking as a system.

The law to speak the speaking laws, and the property of the United States, and continued to the growth, manufacture, of any part of the growth, manufacture, and proper to do the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and high, the duty is low in proportion, of the duty is low in proportion of the property of the speaking provisions and all at law to which the extremes of fluctures.

The law by which this trade which has risen until the levide of the duty. If the fluctuation abroad and all at la to which they can be conveniently applied.

On those articles on which an ad valorum duty is realized, I rea, on mend that the barded on the market value in the principal markets of our own country at the time of a foreign country at a past time. Every importer should declare the atter of his goods, and by giving the option to the Government to take them at the value do not henselve the duty on the actual value, it is probable that few cases of the Curled States, with a view to such modification of the trade, because in the property of the United States, and consideration of Contract and the property of the United States, and contract and interport of the contract and the property of the United States, and contract and the property of the United States, and co

of the law might be dispensed with, and others changed or modified, so as to relieve the trade from existing restrictions and embarrassments, without hazarding the security of the to attend.

Should Congress test disposed to het upon this subject, the department will, if so required by that body, submit views and recommendations in detail, calculated, in its opinion, to accomplish the object desired.

The operations of the coast survey, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, have been diligently and success-

cannot, even with a home valuation, be fully and effectually entorced in practice, without some system of general supervision, more perfect in this respect than can be established under the existing provision of law, which merely gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other collection district to attend in any other collection district to attend in any other collection district material are law in the superintendent of the superintendent, containing a detailed account of the extension of the work during the season, with satisfactory results in the respective branches of this important national work. The report of the superintendent, containing a detailed account of the extension of the work during the season, and its present condition, will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

4. The laying a lower duty upon non-enumerated articles than is imposed upon those which are enumerated, leads to attempts at disguise and to controversies and unnecessary litigation, which would be avoided by manking the duty on non-enumerated articles higher than on the others.

Different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material articles higher than on the others.

Different rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool and manufactures of worsted.

The effect of laying the same or a higher manufactures of the superintendent, containing a detailed account of the extension of the work during the submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

Use Light-House establishment has gradually enlarged until that become one of great magnitude and importance. In July last it numbered two hundred and eighty-eight light-houses, and thirty-two floating lights. Of these, sixty-one are located upon the shortes of the northern lakes and river st. Lawrence. Additional lights have since been erected under appopriations made by the act of 3d March last, and therefore it is a proposal to the effect of laying the same or a higher manufactur

rom loss by shipwreck. due regard to the mas-

an act on the part of the Legislature of that State, giving its consent to the purchase, as required by the joint resolution of Congress, on the 11th September, 1841. Some unavoidable delay has occurred in completing the purchase of the site selected by my predecessor for the pro-posed custom-house structure at Charleston, South Carolina occasion-noise stricture at Charleston, South Carolina, occasioned by the requisite investigation and preparation of the title and transfer of the property. It is now completed, and, having been approved by the Attorney-General, the proper conveyances have been duly executed, and the purchase money paid. Proposals have also been invited for suitable. Singing by

designs, or plans, with specifications and estimates for the contemplated building.

The edifices erecting for marine hospitals at Cleveland, The edifices erecting for marine hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Louisville, Kentucky, are so far advanced as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for the reception of patients in the month of July or August next. But little progress has been made in the buildings designed for the same object at Chicago, Illinois, Paducah, Kentucky, and Natchez, Mississippi, preliminary examinations having delayed the commencement of the work until late in the season. Nothing has been done towards the erection of the hospital edifices for which appropriations were made at St. Louis, Missouri, and at Napoleon, Arkansas. In the one case, because of the failure to secure a title to the site formerly purchased for that object at St. Louis, and the im-

hazard to which the structure would be exposed from the overflow of the waters.

ally descriptions of merchandize that will bear unally descriptions of merchandize that will bear un-Teary and circuitous transportation, are the more valua-grarticles of manufactures, and these have not, to any con-

The sary and circuitous transportation, are the more valuative to restrictions imposed by my predecessors in office, and siderable extent, sought a deposite in our warehouses with a view to re-exportation. Experience everywhere demonstrates that the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the increased charges likely to arise from the expenditures. In view of these embarrass-control of the expenditures. In view of the expenditures. In view of these embarrass-control of the expenditures. In view of these embarrass-control of the expenditures. In view of the expenditures. In view their preservation—in the purchase of mortals, carronact rockets, &c., and other approved apparatus for communic

ing with stranded vessels.

In giving effect to the humane and munificent intentions of Congress, as manifested in successive appropriations for these purposes, the Department has had the active co-operation of the "Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York," and of the board of underwriters of Philadelphia. Fuller works in regard to the details thus specially referred

to, will be found in papers marked (V.)

Communications have been addressed to the Department showing the danger to be apprehended to the hospital building at Cleveland from the sliding or falling in of the bank facing the lake, and urging the immediate expenditure of a portion of the moneys appropriated for the structure in a way calculated to arrest the farther encroachment of the water. Yielding to these appeals, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars was authorized to be applied in the way proposed. A further appropriation for the object is needed and is respectfully recommended. to, will be found in papers marked (V.)

By the act of 12th August, 1948, six thousand dollars were

ment of American enterprise. Some thousands of our countrymen, in the pursuit of profitable labor and advantageous trymen, in the pursuit of profitable labor and advantageous commerce, have found their way thither; and already vast regions, heretofore unpeopled and unexplored, are contributing to the metalic wealth of the world. Constituting, as they now do, a portion of our Territory, it is due to our fellow-citizens who inhabit them, that their industry and enterprise should be cherished by wholesome laws. First, in importance, as respects its commercial and financial bearing, the establishment of a branch Mint of the United States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the area. surer, and draw for the amount from time to time in such sums as he may desire, upon his own orders, payable to any series of the draft should be actually drawn within a short time, say two weeks after the deposit of the draft.

2d. That any disbursing officer having a draft on an assistant treasurer, should be permitted to deposit such draft, and draw for the amount in like manner; provided, that each order shall be presented for payment within two weeks after its date. These provisions would, it is believed, effectually prevent the checks or orders being used as currency.

The proposed system would render necessary an increase of the force employed in the office of the several assistant treasurers, and ought to be accompanied by an increase of the increasurers, and onght to be accompanied by an increase of the increasurers and onght to be accompanied by an increase of the increasurers are spects its commercial and financial bearing, the catablishment of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the yard, resulting in the catablishment of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the yard, resulting in the catablishment of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the yard, resulting in the catablishment of a marine hospital. Next, the erec. States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the erec. States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the erec. States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the creating the form united the duty amounted to about six cents the yard, resulting in the duty amounted to about six cents the yard, resulting in the duty amounted to about six cents the part of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the part of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the part of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the part of a branch Mint of the United the duty amounted to about six cents the beat of the duty amounted to about six cents the part of t

their own compensation.

The inconvenience arising from the accumulation of coin at points where it is not required for the public service, is very great; but it seems to be inseparable from the system itself. To pay a public creditor with a draft on a remote office, which he cannot sell but at a discount, or collect in person without a journey, would he unseemly, and the Government has no means itself of making transfers in such cases, other than the despatch of special messengers, at some expense and much risk of joss. ligne, Brazil,) published in the New York Courier, announ-

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. COLUMBUS, OHIO, Friday, Dec. 28.
Organization of the Ohio Senate-Election of Speaker and

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS .- An address byterian Church, on Shockoe Hill, by the Pastor, Rev. 6 H. Read, on Wednesday evening at % past 7 o'clock. Citizens generally, and strangers are respectfully invited | Com-

PIANO FORTES.

PURCHASERS in quest of a good Piano, at a fair price, an instrument that will keep in tune and wear well, and therefore not prove a constant expense, will find such at P. H. Taylor's Piano Waretoom, opposite the Banks. Constantly on hand an assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos, finished in the latest styles, all of which, being made expressly to order, will be warranted perfect in every respect.

PIANO STOOLS—A large and varied assortment always on hand.
P. H. TAYLOR, Piano and Music Wareroom,
Jan 1 169 Main street, opposite the Banks.
FOR NEW ORLEANS.
FIRST VESSEL. FIRST VESSEL.

Virginia and Louisiana Line.

The superior fast sailing new packet barque VIRGINIAN, Captain Nathaniel Boush, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail with all possible lespatch. For balance of freight, cabin or steerage passage, superior accommodations, apply to Captain on board at Rock-HASKINS & LIBBY,

DAVID CURRIE. or

PHAS T WORTHAM & CO.

INFIRMARY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

PATIENTS requiring Medical or Surgical aid, except the insane and
those laboring under contageous diseases, are admitted into this
Institution upon the order of responsible persons.

The accommodations for the sick are ample and complete in every
respect, and the fees very moderate. The charges for board, medical
attendance, surgical operations, nursing, medicines, and every service
rendered by the Institution are, for

White Patients,

Colored do.

Private apartments are furnished at \$7 do.

The Medical and Surgical wards are under the charge of Professors of the College for prescribed periods in rotation. The Physician and Surgeon visit their respective wards daily, and in cast of difficulty the whole College Faculty is called in consultation without additional charge to the patient.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS—Professor, Bobase Charles and C harge to the patient.
ATTENDING PHYSICIANS-Professors Bohanan, Chamberlayne and

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS—Professors Bohanan, Chambertayne and ATTENDING SURGEONS—Professors Gueron and Johnson.

Jan 1 S MAUPIN, M. D., President:

LIFE INSURANCE.

PERSONS desirous of effecting insurance on their own lives, or of their Staves, will find it to their interest to make application at the office of the Richmond Fire Association, as their rates are as low, if not lower than in any other office. For their promptness in settlement of losses, they refer to the annexed extract from receipts of persons who have sustained losses:

have sustained losses: Received \$500 for a slave named Fontaine, James T. White. Lucy F. Lyne. James M. Baker. 500 " " " " 550 " " " " 600 " " " " For further information apply to JAS. BOSHER, President. WILLIAM HURLEY'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

WILLIAM HURLEY'S LOTTERY OF FICE.

NO. 10, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,

WHERE may be found, at all times, Tickets in all Loueries advertised by J. W. MAURY & Co.—ranging in price from \$1 to \$20.

Capital prizes from \$4,000 to \$100,000. Orders for Packages, certificate of Packages, single tickets or Shares promptly attended to, and account of each drawing sent as soon as it is received. A deduction of the price of three Tickets made to all persons who buy a Package. All business strictly confidential. Address WILLIAM HURLEY, Jan 1

THEATRE.

SEFTON AND CHIPPENDALE, MANAGERS.

THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY.) Jan. 1, will be presented, the admired play of the WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Mrs. Battleton. niah Clip and Jane. - Mr. and Mrs. J. Sefion. Miss Barton and Mr. Lingard. To conclue with the new piece, entitled LUCILLE.

Lucille, Mrs. M. Jones.

123 Prices of Admission:—Boxes 50 cents; Pit 25 cents; Centre
Gallery 50 cents; Side of Eastern Gallery, entrance from Broad Street,
123 cents; Colored Gallery 25 cents.

125 Scats can be secured, and Tickets obtained daily from 9 to 2, and
200 3 to 5 celebra. A few season and monthly Tickets can be had on application at he Box Office. he Box Office.

Doors open at 6 ½ o'clock. Performance commence at 7 ½ prejan 1

TRANSPORTATION LINE.
STEAMER POCAHONTAS FOR BALTIMORE.
The POCAHONTAS, Captain Parrish, will receive the friend for Baltimore, till 2, P. M., to-day, and she will leave at 4, P. M.

HENDY, LUDIAM & CO. HENRY LUDLAM & CO. MANAGERS' OFFICE.-D. PAINE & CO., Richad, Virginia. \$10,000 returned by Purcell & Co.



RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1850.

THE SHOPPER. The Doctrines of the Treasury Report.

It is the employment of some minds to state propositions clearly; it is frequently the reverse, however; and sometimes unfortunately a man in a high official position puts himself and his party clearly upon untenable ground. It cannot be questioned that the Secretary of the Treasury states the arguments chiefly relied on by his party, and that when we have, seen his statements, we have before us at least the heads of the policy of the administration under which he acts; to hold the administration responsible to those arguments, is acting but fairly towards it; and in meeting the positions laid down in the Treasury report, we do not choose to combat an inferior foe, but we must do battle with the Ajax of the party. We have made these observations for the purpose of stating fully to the reader the grounds on which we intend to review this State paper. The general remarks upon the powers of Congress over commerce we pass over for the present without objection, and we rely upon the fallacy of the conclusions to which this paper conveys its author and his party for the denunciations to which they

are liable. One of the objects sought to be gained is to convince the country of the propriety of changing the taxes levied on importations from an ad valorem tax or duty to a specific one. We will explain the use of these terms. An ad valorem duty means a duty assessed on the value of the article taxed—a specific duty or tax means an amount fixed arbitrarily by Congress, which is to be paid without any reference to the Empire, by Tacitus or Livy, to the capacity of the young SEPTEMBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Congress, which is to be paid without any reference to the Empire, by Tacitus or Livy, to the capacity of the young SEPTEMBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Congress, which is to be paid without any reference to the Empire, by Tacitus or Livy, to the capacity of the young SEPTEMBER. 1 1 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 25 26 27 2 value of the article. An example exactly in point is as follows: We now pay 25 per cent. on calico, a piece of which will cost 8s. sterling in Manchester, England, or 82 for, say, thirty yards, measuring about 22 inches in width. The duty demanded by the Government is, say, fifty cents on this. Now the Secretary wishes this to be changed, and a particular amount, and that a larger one, demanded upon this piece of prints, regardless of its cost, so as to compel the people, who use calico, to buy of the man who manufactures it in this country. We had a specific minimum duty under the Tariff of 1842, in which the feature was exhibited, that until

the price of calico was carried up beyond a given sum, and

nufacturers in America, who produce the lower grades, we can readily see for whom the benefits are intended. Now we ask, in all candor and fairness, to what a foolish and ridiculous attitude the Secretary commits his party, in avowing the monstrous absurdity that the duty of Congress is so to legislate upon this subject as to produce these absurd results .-We further ask, upon what principle is any State tax assessed, but upon valuation? A man with little, is taxed little; a man with much, is taxed much; and in no instance is any tax pose is the knowledge of the value of any article needed by any Government when that article is passing into its ports? I tions and wars which have prevailed in oth curriers of the statistics. It is useless to our people, to the foreigner, to the value in dollars and cents, unless the Government w

value. But the invoice of its costs, and the oath of ty paying the duty, as well as the privilege of testilue of the article by the appraisers of the Governm safeguards against an undervaluation, and con under taxation or duty. Are these means inade vent frauds? If so, we answer that the cons the advantages and in all fairness we are ready he is hetter entitled to it than the manufacturers

ought to purch are capable, of position of Se country. We the purpose of in their true li on this head. bear with our

engaged in tak deralism. In the mean tation of some cies, from the

Cor retary of the tures, &c The query,

f Gotham, "w eredith spca "a deficit pro Mexican war," Let us see:

"The public debt." says Mr. Meredith, now amounts to the sum of By his own showing, the old funded debt, (not made by the war,) the debt of the District, assumed by Congress, (not made by the war,) the fire per cent loan of 3d March, 1843, (not made by the war,) the six per cent loan of 15th April, 1842, (not made by the

the expenses of the war, amounted only to \$48,955,041 23, the interest of which is less than three millions per an-

specious argument, addressed to the jury, gets at the war ex-penses in the following ingenious manner. He takes the increase of the expenses of the army proper for three years from first April, 1843, to first April, 1846, over those of three years immediately preceding, and the expenses of the navy for two and-a-half years from first April, 1848, to first of Oct. 1848, and finds the joint excess equal to \$63,605,621 31

To increase of the debts and loans authorized from March, 1846, to

814,605,621 31 Thus, every increase in the expenses of the War and Navy Departments is charged to the war, and yet, with all this, it appears that the revenue of the country, during that time, was not only equal to the ordinary expenses, but furnished also \$14,605 621 towards defraying the expenses of that very war. This excess, then, of \$14,605,621 31 of the income war. This excess, then, of \$14,605,621 31 of the income over the expenditures, produced from April 1, 1848, to October 1848, is now at once changed into a defect; though the interest of the whole war debt is less than three millions, and the revenue from the tariff constantly increasing. If there is a deficit, it is clear that it is not the war that produces it, but the increased expenditures of the government in all its branches. These expenditures, there is every reason to suppose, will, by the present Congress, be trimmed down to a non-deficit producing standard, while the loan demanded by Mr. Meredith may be metamorphosed into a small issue of Treasury notes, bearing no interest, and being not fundable just to anticipate the revenue from customs for a few years. The amount required will, in all probability, not exceed one-fourth the amount Mr. Meredith wants to borrow.

Mr. Meredith expects to raise additional revenue by a high

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Messrs. Editors: I wish to call your attent

Mr. Meredith takes it for granted that the country is sick and requires prescription, or the doctor would not have been called in. There is such a play as "the man who imagines himself sick," by Moliere, to which is added the Doctor's examination by the faculty, from which I might quote, did I not think it proper to restrain my humor. So I will merely re-produce the chorus in rustic Latin:

Viral, viral**, viral**, mille fois viral**

Norus Doctor qui tam bene parlat!

The receipt from customs for the year ending June 30th, 1849, were, \$28,846,738 82. Those from the same source for the year ending 30th June, 1849, are estimated at \$31,500,000, though the actual receipts for the first quarter alone amounted to \$11,643,728 54.

Four times that amount would be a little over forty-six and a half millions; but admitting that the receipts throughaut the year are not alike, there is no sensible ground at all to suppose that, since the first quarter produced eleven Mr. Mcredith takes it for granted that the country is sick

all to suppose that, since the first quarter produced eleven and a half millions in round numbers, the three remaining quarters will only average six and a half millions each. There quarters will only average six and a halfmillions each. There has been a steady increase in the revenue from customs for the last two years, estimated by Mr. Meredith himself at about \$3,000,000 a year, (the difference between 1849 and 1850.) but the probability is the revenue from the tariff of 1846 will far exceed Mr. Meredith's modest estimates: and by that means, and the economy practiced in Congress in all the departments of the government, save him the mortification of borrowing money in time of peace.

of borrowing money in time of peace.

One of the items of expenditures which will probably be conomised, will be the salary of the Secretary of the interior, e economised, will be the salary of the Secretary of the interior, and that of his extra clerks—the money required for the agricultural bureau—the lawyer's fees to defend the government against the sharks who prey on it in the shape of claimants against Mexico, &c. The liberality with which Mr. Ewing reverses the decisons of Col. Edwards may also require a Congressisnal check. With such aid, therefore, as the Senate and House of Representatives may furnish, we shall be able to make both ends meet, and preserve the credit of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL BLUNDERS. In the third paragraph of Gen. Taylor's Message, as pub. JUNE. . lished from the official copy, by some of the papers at Wash-

ington, the following sentence occurs: "We are at peace with all the world, and we seek to main ain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of man-

"All the world," and "the rest of mankind?" Why, (says the N. Y. Herald,) this is a legitimate Irish bull of the best kind, and must have been approved by the cabinet, for the purpose of catching the Irish votes. The general style of AUGUST. the document is extremely simple, brief, even, quiet, and

boys and girls at school. The Whig papers say that it was an oversight, a clerical error. But the N. Y. Mirror, an original Taylor organ, swallows it as the real "law and gospel," and endorses the bold OCTOBER. liberties taken with the King's English by Col. Bliss as the true writer of the Message-for no Whig has yet had the effrontery to argue that Old Zack had any thing to do with writing the Message. The Mirror thus justifies what it calls NOVEMBER. "the Presidential Bull:"

"The President may have been thinking of "all the world and his wife," when the trifling lapsus was made; but the Message will be liked all the better for not being "slicked up" for show by some bypercritical pedant of the press."

"Tyro," in the Alexandria Gazette, rebels at the idea of this being a "bull," and quotes Murray's Syntax, rule 21, "to avoid disagreeable repetition, &c.;" and the same book on punctuation, chap. 1, rule 2, to show that the "bulls" of the Message are no bulls at all. He says, with cordial earnestness, "I doubt whether the alteration made by the Union and Intelligencer, was authorized by the President. At either fighting or writing, Old Zac's hard to beat." We are not surprised to see the culogists defend the doctrine, "the King can 75 do no wrong," not even in reforming the English lantions. In that form it would convey the idea clearly, that it guage. For we well remember that some zealous was designed to make the rich pay the heaviest burthens of vassal of Old Zac actually defended General Taylor's famous may be some truth in the following amusing version of the Pennsylvanian's Correspondent :

"It is worthy of note, that the message as read to Congress, and originally printed at the office of the Republic, is in an essential point, a very different paper from the version subsequently published in the newspapers; it having been revised and corrected, so far as the structure of an important sentence is concerned, after a huge edition had been printed by the organists. I have no doubt, that this sentence was written ungrammatically, only with the view to create the impression, that a man as ignorant of his mother tongue, as the President, wrote it. This intention was so evident in the man with much, is taxed much; and in no instance is any tax assessed in a specific form, when any means at all reliable can be found to indicate the value of the subject taxed. Even suppose a State were to tax articles in a specific form, because of reasons applicable only to her own people, an apology might be found for such a course, because only her own and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, asserting to give the president, wrote it. This intention was so evident in the president in the president, wrote it. This intention was so evident in the cabinet, the paper, as to induce a sense of shame in the cabinet, which brought about its revision a day or two only before it was transmitted to Congress. Washington is full of a 60 c. Dull.

So AP—For brown 3% c; yellow 4% a 5c and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that, so that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that it would be in, at least, and the modification of that it would be in the cabinet. The content is the paper, as to induce a sense of shame in the cabinet, the cabinet, and the modification of the cabinet in the cabinet. The content is the paper, as to induce a sense of shame in the cabinet, and the paper is the paper in the cabinet, and the modification of the cabinet. The paper is the paper in the cabinet, and the modification of the paper is the paper in the cabinet. The paper is the paper in the cabinet. The paper is the paper in the cabinet. The paper is the paper in the cabin Our Senate has to-day elected H. G. Blake (Whig) Speaker, on the three hundred and first ballot. He had seventeen votes to sixteen for all others. Khapp (Dem.) was re-elected Clerk, on the second ballot, by a like vote. It is understood that Swift (Dem. free-soiler) voted for Blake as Speaker, and that Blake voted for Knapp for Clerk. is the work of one, notoriously incompetent to put together four consecutive sentences of more than ten words each, grammatically."

But another bull, just as ludicrous, has been detected in

"While enjoying the benefit of amicable intercourse with foreign nations we have not been insensible to the distrac-

Of course, this, too, is an "oversight!" It is curious, however, that so many blue den master head and hand to lick their prod -a character of the Message Editor the Whig canno flects the views of ourse

> ndeed, many of the Whigs operly calls it. With the Post, "our ding it was, that we were engaged in ng of a session of Parliament, excertiat w expressed. So little is said, that we on-

e should be so long. A few recomm of tions they are borrowed from the reports of the different control of the -and are not supported by any reason given in a attention to the business card of Peter G. W.

Though an excellent officer, he is a victimized Dea martyr of "no partyism," and those having busi-Washington, by placing it in his hands, will find it tly and properly attended to.

WINTER AT LAST.

est week we saw roses blooming in the open niron Sunday night it commenced snowing, and yesterday rning the ground was covered with a white mantle, some thes thick. The merry bells of a few straggling sleighs were heard on the streets, and at sunset the air was cold and piercing. It may freeze up navigation. The Northern cars. however, went off vesterday morning and rett '19st even-

The correspondent of the Pennsylvanian ' to anticipate that General Cass will early bring forward a compromise proposition slavery issue. Those most with him are feels very deeply on the question, and is the necessity existing for the prompt in sition to compromise, based on the distribu. exact justice to all sections of the confederacy alia-

day, was the famous Mrs. Miller, the heroine of the assumed suicide over the Niagara Falls some weeks since. She was accompanied by a young man from the Valley of Virginia. Both of them were recognized by persons who had seen them in Winchester. They left the boat at City Point for Petersburg. This fact, with other circumstances which have reached our car, satisfy us that the statement published, of Mr. Henry Merritt, of Troy, New York, being her lover, was erroncous.-The lady, the heroine of the most curious romance of which we ever read, is described to us as very short, with a pug-nose, and not at all attractive. But the currents of love are very unaccountable. The lady is further represented as being in a very interesting situation.

We are informed by a gentleman, that about ten days since, he travelled towards Baltimore with Ex-Senator Norvell, now S. States District Attorney at Detroit, the father of Mrs. Miller, who was in black, mourning the supposed decease of his daughter, and then in search of information touching her previous movements. The whole affair is most extra-

A letter from Mercer County in this State informs us that a rich salt well has recently been discovered in that County, by boring and tubing (3 inches diameter) some 600 feet, sufficient to manufacture 300 bushels of salt per day. It is Junior English Department, per sea about six miles from the Red Sulphur Springs, and not far Classical Jan 1-d12t from the point where the Louisa Railroad, extended, will

his wife, has been mitigated, and that he is to expiate his crime by immurement for the rest of his life within the walls of a prison. This is the murder case on which, it will be remembered, much comment was made in condemnation of the heartless and wicked spirit which impels some to make sport for themselves by practising on the weakness of a fellow being. Streeter was passionately fond of his wife and insanely jealous. Some young men amused themselves by trying to make him believe that his jealousy was well founded; and it was while under the effect of their tricks that he laid violent hands upon his—and their—victim

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Sinw, of Washington, N. C., writes under datiof May holows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided bueficial enuse, especially in Asthma and Chronic Cour, of spassing the wisc. Thave used the Wild Cherry as may be dative, on the constitution without danger to be patient are subject. I have the which the effects of Prussic dative, on the constitution without danger to be patient are subject. I have the dative on the constitution without danger to be patient after on the principal dative on the constitution of the Turpentine and Hismans of Wild Cherry is ingenious and putious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patis Medicial will be remarked good results in those cases of great nervous most ability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have the dative on the constitution without danger to be patient are subject. I have the dative on the constitution whithout danger to be patients are subject. I have the dative on the constitution of the Turpentine and Hismans as opportanced coughs. The combination of the principal dative on the constitution of the Turpentine and Hismans as Question with the dative on the constitution of the Cherry as a dative on the constitution of the Turpentine and Hismans as Question of the Cherry is ingention and those cases of read the wisc. I have heard of many cases of decided bueficial enuse, especially in Asthma and Chronic his wife, has been mitigated, and that he is to expiate his

To the Editors of the Enquirer. WASHINGTON, DEC. 22d, 1849.

made up of the wheat, flour, fish, &c., from the British North
American Provinces, and merchandize transported under the
American Provinces, and merchandize transported under the
From Nos. of Grand Consolidated, Class 5:

The work of Grand

JANUARY. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 FERRUARY 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 MARCH,

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HMOND MARKETS, JAN The breaks are unusually s firm. The bon hand 86 25 a 7 's d very muc

mon, good \$7 50 a 11.
FLOUR—Ricamond \$
WHEAT -90 a 95 red;
CORN—64 50 a 52% c
CORN MEAL—45 a 50 OATS - 33 a 35 cents per busner. FISH - Herrings are very scarce; Cut \$6 50: 4 12% a 4 25; Shad \$5 50 a \$6—dull.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ton hand for

BACON-Virginia cured, new, 7 % a 8 cents; Sides 6 a 6 % cents; Shoulders 4 % a 5 cents; H: LARI -Barrels new 7% a 7% cents, kegs 7% WHISKEY-28% cents for Rectified. COFFEE-Rio 11 a 12; Laguayra 11% a l SUGAR-Porto Rico 5% a 6%; New Orles

DN-Pig Iron \$26 to 37 %, according to qua

95 per ton; English 95; Tredegar Richmond man Up Country Bar 890, according to quality. Nails STEEL.—American blistered \$110 per ton. SHOT.—5%c. per pound. PLASTER—\$2 75 from Wharf; at Basin 3.2 SALT-Last sales from wharf 1 35 per sack f

ndeed, many of the Whigs sage's ridiculous notice of the "Sub- 2000 bushels. Southern at 124 to 126. Telegraphed for the Baltimore America of Queen's Speech beaten out; a string

Cotton on Friday was very active with sales

at which the English monar ProReceipts falling off being up to this time 62,00 y ar. Sugar is firm molasses has advanced sin ing now quoted at 12% cents. Bagging 22%

> NOTICE. PERNARD PEYTON, Jr., leaving the State, retire cern of Bernard Peyton & Sons, which will be co other partners, under the firm of Bernard Peyton & Son BERNARD PEYT Richmond, Jan 1, 1850-c Cdlt T. JEFFERSON

Richmond, Jan 1, 1850—c vdit T. JEFFERSON

AGENCY OF CLAIMS.

MY connection with the Government having cease
the future, to devote myself to that business—th
demands on the Departments—for which my long serence in them have given we perhaps peculiar advanta.

As Agent and Attorney, I offer my services, especially
dy of Mail Contractors and Postmasters, whether late
to Members of Congress; and to the great numbers in
United States, who have heretofore transacted business
son or by letter, whether since my entrance into the Pogment in 1836, or previously, whilst employed in the Theamen Washington City, January I.

W. S. DONNAN

purposes
5 tons Blistered Steel, made of Swedes. German Secel 100 bundles Hoop and Band Iron

bundles American, English and Russia Sheet Plough Plates; Plough Iron

grounds, lying immediately on the Canai, 47 The improvements are costly, and suitable for fertile and lies well; a sufficiency of wood and tion for Storage, Boating and Merchandise. The terms will be liberal, and if desired, is part pay.
Jan 1-c2m SELECT ENGLISH, CLASSIC MATICAL MALE SCI THE subscriber will open his School in a nary, 1850, in the School Room of Chr

from the point where the Louisa Railroad, extended, will touch New River. We are always glad to hear of these developments of old Virginia's treasure.

The House of Delegates yesterday did nothing. The bell was rung, there was a call of the House; and no quorum appearing, the House adjourned.

We learn from the Boston Traveller that the sentence of death, passed on Milton W. Streeter, for the murder of his wife, has been mitigated, and that he is to expiate his lower. In offering the cannot be issuited. Sind, and that the is to expiate his lower. Washington, N. C., writes under datof May lower.

First chance for the new year. Who wants new year 0.000. 4

HALK &

TNERSHIP.

75 TONS Amer...
5 tons American Hammeres

100 baxes Tin Plates
25 pigs Block Tin; Braziers and Sheathing Copper
Lead; Sheet Zinc; Wire; Spelter; Solder, &c., &c.
lowest market rates, by FARM FOR SALE WiSH to sell my estate known as "Howard wards of 1500 acres, about 250 of which grounds, lying immediately on the Canal, 47. The improvements are costly, and suitable for the improvements are costly as the improvement as t

A nary, 1830, in the School to between 17th and 18th.

The course of instruction will embrace man Languages and Mathematics.

TERMS:

L'ORTUNE'S HOME .- CHALK' OFFI